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ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

ACTING-GOVERNOR PADDOCK

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

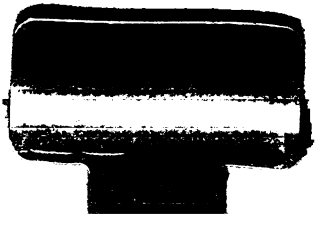
AT ITS

TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION.

Begun and Held at the Capital in Omaha, Nebraska, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA:
ST. A. D. BALCOMBE, PRINTER.
1867.



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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives:

The duty of submitting to you, at the commencement of your session, the annual communication from the Executive office, is devolved upon me by the unavoidable absence of the Chief Executive of the Territory.

Since your last session a year of unparalleled prosperity has been added to our territorial history. Our people have been peculiarly favored with health; the pestilence, which respects neither power, nor genius, nor social distinction, which visits with mourning the houses of the rich and poor alike, has nowhere made its appearance amongst us; bounteous harvests have rewarded the husbandman; every pursuit of life, followed with the usual characteristics of good citizenship, has been remunerative; within all our borders, peace and order have prevailed; obedience to the laws has been the rule, and the transgression thereof the rare exception in the life and conduct of our people. For these, and innumerable other blessings, unrecounted here, our praise and thankofferings are due to the Great Ruler of nations and of men, who has sustained and defended us through all the varying scenes and seasons of the year.

I submit, herewith, the very interesting reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. It will be seen, by reference to the report of the Auditor, that the outstanding indebtedness of the Territory, on the 30th day of November, 1866, was $85,471 44. The Militia Bond debt—$36,000—is included in this statement; and, as an appropriation has already been made by Congress, to pay this debt, principal and interest, together

with other miscellaneous claims for the same service, already paid by the Territory, the aggregate amount of which somewhat exceeds the appropriation by Congress; and as the accounts have been fully rendered, and are now being audited at the U. S. Treasury, with the personal attention of Governor SAUNDERS, that amount is very properly placed among the available assets of the Territory, as an offset to so much of the territorial indebtedness. The assets will therefore appear as follows:

Cash in the Treasury,		$23,324 56
Taxes for 1866, due and collectable,		69,793 87
Congressional appropriation,		45,000 00
Delinquent taxes,		26,983 24
Total assets,		$165,281 66.
Allowing for possible losses in delinquent taxes,	$10,000	
For improbable disallowance of militia accounts by the Auditor of the Treasury,	8,000	
		18,000 00
And their remains, of undoubted assets,		$147,281 66
From which deduct the whole indebtedness,		85,471 44
And there is left an available surplus of		61,810 22

With which to commence the present year. But, as a large proportion of this indebtedness is in bonds which have several years to run, and as it will be impossible to induce bond-holders to surrender them in any considerable amount, there will remain, at the lowest estimate, $90,000 of available assets, with which to defray the regular and incidental expenses of the territorial government, estimated, for the fiscal year, by the Auditor, at $12,000. This calculation would yet leave a larger applicable to the payment of bonds and warrants than was used for that purpose last year. Thus it will be seen that a balance of $78,000 will remain for internal improvements, admitting, if deemed advisable, of appropriations for the construction of a bridge over the Platte River, for a geological survey of the Territory, and for immigration agencies, under the auspices of the "Board of Immigration" already established. Although liberal appropriations may be made for these worthy objects, it will yet be possible to make a very considerable reduction in the rate of taxation for the ensuing year. Taking the increase in the valuation of property from 1865, when the assessments amounted in the aggregate

to $13,563,025, to 1866, when the aggregate reached $17,835,851 57, as a basis for an estimate for the fiscal year 1867, and it will be readily seen that although the rate of taxation should be reduced one-fourth, it would yet produce about $70,000. One of the items of territorial indebtedness is for warrants, many of which were issued during the first three years of the territorial government, and on which, although the principal amounts only to $16,221 44, the interest is estimated at $10,000. I submit for your wise consideration, whether it would not be advisable and just towards all parties interested, to compel the surrender of these warrants on or before the first day of July, 1868, providing by law that, if not surrendered at that time, interest shall stop thereafter on the outstanding. And I also recommend that the Territorial Treasurer may be authorized and required to advertise, as soon and as often as practicable, for the surrender of the militia bonds which bear ten per cent. interest instead of for the seven per cent. bonds, as at present required, to the end that all obligations bearing this heavy rate of interest may be paid as speedily as possible. The seven per cent. bonds may well be permitted to stand until maturity, or, at all events, until all others are paid. I further suggest that the rate of interest on warrants hereafter to be issued may be reduced to seven per cent. I fail to see the necessity of paying ten per cent. interest on the obligations of this Territory, which is not only not in debt, but has a constantly increasing surplus in its treasury, beyond the demands for governmental expenses. I venture the assertion that very few, if any, States or Territories can present so favorable a financial exhibit, yet very few pay so high a rate of interest even as seven per cent. This prosperous state of our finances is, indeed, a source of pride and satisfaction to the officers of the territorial government, as I am sure it will be to you and all other citizens of the Territory. The bonding of the territorial warrants—a duty devolved upon the Secretary's office by the act of 1860, the rapid increase in the valuation of the taxable property of the Territory, the general system of economy that has characterized the administration of each department of the territorial government, and the wise and careful management of our financial officers—the Auditor and Treasurer, have mainly contributed to this fortunate condition of things.

THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The revision of all the general laws now in force, which was perfected at your last session, has been published, all the organized counties of the Territory have been supplied with the number of copies to which

they are entitled by law, and there yet remains a sufficient number in the hands of the Territorial Librarian to supply all requisitions from counties hereafter to be organized. To meet this anticipated demand from new counties already in process of organization, and others yet to be carved out of the vast and fertile regions of the interior, which are being rapidly settled by a constantly increasing immigration of industrious pioneers, I ordered from the public printer a much larger edition of the laws than usual. On account of the great bulk of the volume and the increased number of copies required, although the work was done at a greatly reduced rate, the cost of the publication exceeded the fund set apart for that purpose, and it was found to be impossible to publish the regular journals of the eleventh session out of the Congressional appropriation. I therefore recommend an appropriation from the Territorial treasury for printing five hundred copies, each, of the journals of that session. Some changes, rendered necessary by clerical errors in the preparation of the manuscript of the revision were made by the reviser, who superintended its publication; and your attention is respectfully directed to them, that the original rolls in the Secretary's office may receive similar correction, if the changes so made are legalized. With this accomplished; we shall have as perfect and complete a Code of Laws as any State or Territory can boast, in one volume, elegantly printed and bound.

HOMESTEAD.

Under the liberal operations of the Homestead Law, large sections of our Territory have been settled, during the past year, by a class of earnest, thrifty pioneers, whose industry has contributed materially to swell the aggregate of our agricultural productions. The wise economy of this beneficent measure has been nowhere more clearly illustrated than in this Territory. Wherever the lands are subject to location, under this law, the newly made cabin of the homestead settler is found; and it is not an extravagant estimate that another year will find one-twelfth of the population of the Territory on homestead lands, and fully that proportion of our agricultural productions in the granaries of this class of our fellow-citizens. Every acre of ground thus brought under cultivation, every bushel of wheat or corn thus added to the production of the country, is so much gained to the taxable property, which is the basis of the nation's financial strength and independence. How much wiser, then, the economy which gives to productive industry the possession of the public domain free of cost, than that which disposes of it

in large tracts to speculators, in whose hands it remains unoccupied and unimproved, a veritable obstacle in the way of the rapid settlement and developement of the country.

In view of these considerations I should most gladly concur with you in memorials to Congress, requesting the passage of laws: First, prohibiting any further issuing of warrants or land scrip, for any purpose whatever, except for the usual endowments to new States, or for internal improvements in the States or Territories where the lands are located. Second, forbidding the location of land warrants, or agricultural college scrip on a greater amount than two sections in each township. And third, withdrawing the Government lands from public sale, and reserving all, except those donated as before mentioned, exclusively for location under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the fact that large tracts of the public lands, in different sections of our Territory, have been withdrawn from the market for the benefit of the Burlington and Missouri railroad, which has, as yet, no existence in this Territory, except in its general surveys. It seems, indeed, to be a very great hardship to the enterprising settlers in the beautiful valleys of the Namahas, the Elkhorn, and the Loupe Fork, that the lands surrounding their homesteads should thus be tied up from actual settlement, for the benefit of a corporation which contemplates the construction of a railroad through a section of country far removed from their homes. I believe I express the sentiment of every citizen in the Territory when I say that all feel a deep interest in the early construction of the Burlington and Missouri railroad westward through the rich counties south of the Platte. Every good citizen, however remote his place of residence from the line of this proposed road, would rejoice in its construction; but I am sure that no one—not even those whose interests are directly involved—will undertake to defend the policy of retiring lands in Richardson, Stanton, and Dakota counties to aid its construction. It would be infinitely better for the government, and all parties interested, if Congress would make an appropriation, and pay in money the value of the lands it cannot give them on the line of their road, on account of previous location by settlers, than to permit lands in other sections of the Territory to be taken for this purpose out of the hands of the homestead settlers, who are coming by thousands to locate upon them. In making their selections, under these munificent grants, all companies should be confined to lands contiguous to their respective

lines of road; and no lands should be retired from the market, for long periods of time, to await the construction of roads upon which the work has been nowhere commenced.

I do not doubt that if the evil effects of this baleful system of land grants were properly represented by you in memorials to Congress, some remedies for present evils might be applied; or, at all events, some barriers placed against this rapid absorption of the public domain by railroad monopolists and land speculators. We need every available acre in this Territory, not already given away by the Government for the construction of railroads and agricultural colleges in other States, for our own State endowments, and for the industrious poor, who, from all sections of the Union, and from foreign countries, are coming to secure homesteads amongst us.

I am firm in the belief that if the Union Pacific Rail Road, the rapid construction of which has excited the wonder and admiration of the world, could now be induced to exchange the lands obtained under its grants for the bonds of the government, at a fair price, that the whole country would be benefited by the transaction; provided that every acre thus regained by the government should be held exclusively for location under a homestead law which should require every settler to cultivate at least twenty acres of timber on his homestead, the preservation of which for five years should be one of the essential conditions of obtaining the fee-simple of his land.

IMMIGRATION.

A Board of Immigration was duly organized, in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at your last session, for the encouragement of immigration to our Territory. On account of the absence of the Chief Executive, who is, *ex officio*, a member, and the presiding officer of the Board, it will be impossible to give you a full history of its transactions. I am able, however, to inform you that commendable progress in this important work has already been made. Pamphlets have been published in both the English and German languages, through which much information concerning the healthfulness of our climate, the character of our soil and its productions; the mineral resources of the Territory, as well as its superior facilities of communication by river navigation, and by railroads already constructed, or in the process, of construction, have been widely disseminated. This Board, under the law regulating its duties, is required to make an annual report of its proceedings to the Legislative Assembly before the tenth day of its ses-

sion; that report will furnish you all the information required for an intelligent consideration of this most important subject. In my opinion, however, this law should be amended as to authorize the appointment of at least four agents, one of whom, at least, should be able to speak fluently the German language, and one the Scandinavian. A liberal appropriation should then be made for the constant employment of these agents during the present year, and of whom should be required to travel through the Western States, another to be permanently stationed in New York, and the remaining two to visit those foreign countries from which we already have the largest representations in our population. With such a system as this, and with an appropriation such as we could well afford to make, on account of the importance of the service, and the prosperous condition of the territorial finances, a very large immigration would certainly be induced. All that is necessary is to make known to those seeking homes in the West the rare inducements presented by Nebraska, and while other States are employing similar agencies, and gaining, thereby, vast accessions to their population, it is a palpable dereliction of duty for us to neglect the presentation of competing influences in behalf of our own Territory. True, our population has increased unprecedentedly during the past year; but although this has been the case, the value of laborers in the various branches of mechanical industry, and in agricultural employments, has so greatly exceeded the supply, that labor has commanded more liberal rewards here than have been realized in any other section of the country. To devise means for meeting this constantly increasing demand for muscle to develop the great resources of our Territory, through a liberal system of immigration agencies, is perhaps the most important duty of legislation devolving upon you, and I cannot but trust that whatever measures may seem best calculated to promote this much desired object will receive the most hearty concurrence of the Executive.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Another present and most urgent want is a geological survey. No argument is now necessary to convince you of the necessity of immediate action on this subject. You will all unite with me in declaring that another year must not be permitted to pass without giving to us the results of a careful and thorough geological examination of this entire Territory. And I now propose to you that Nebraska shall take hold of this measure, without another word of prayer to the National Congress for aid from the already depleted Treasury of the nation, and or-

der a geological survey at once, on her own account. This course will best comport with true dignity and independence, and with our duty to our fellow citizens and the country. I have before demonstrated our ability to do this, and not a moment of unnecessary delay in preparing for the work should be allowed.

PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE.

The construction of a bridge over the Platte river is a much needed improvement. The crossing of this stream, always difficult at certain seasons of the year, an utter impossibility, and communication between two great sections of the Territory, is, for this reason, extremely limited. A journey to the Territorial capital, from some of the most populous counties south of the Platte, is considered quite as difficult to perform, on account of the dangers and delays in crossing the Platte, as a journey to St. Louis—five hundred miles distant—and from the north Platte the journey to Chicago is quite as cheerfully undertaken, as one across the Platte into the rich grain growing districts below it. Such an obstacle to commercial intercourse between the two sections should be immediately removed, if it is in the power of the people to do it. It is not at all strange, that with such a barrier in the way of travel and of commerce, the people of both sections should not only lose their active sympathy for, and interest in each other, but that they should be easily led into misunderstanding, into jealousies, rivalries and strife. The whole Territory would be inconceivably benefited by this improvement. The people have it in their power to accomplish it without an additional dollar of taxation; and, I think, we may, during this session, very easily, and very properly, fix the day of the celebration of the union of the two sections by a good and substantial free bridge over the Platte. I urge upon you, therefore, the early consideration of this important subject, with the assurance that you will have the hearty concurrence of the Executive in any well considered measure which will result in securing this great improvement to the Territory. In my opinion this bridge should be free to all who desire to use it. If we were obliged to borrow money for its construction, thereby entailing a debt upon the Territory, with annual payment of interest, the case would be different, but, having the money in hand, and knowing, as we do, that the interests of all sections are involved, I think there can be no good reason offered against a free bridge. The revenues from government toll bridges are not infrequently less than the expense of collection; and a bridge over the Platte, at best, could not be expected to yield any considerable rev-

enue, but even if it was sure to do so, it would be more in consonance with the liberal and progressive spirit of our people to make it free to all.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the past year, the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad has progressed with unparalleled rapidity. A year ago, the utmost limit it was supposed the track would reach on the 1st of January, 1867, was Fort Kearney, 190 miles west of Omaha. That point was reached on the 1st of September, and now four regular trains run daily between Omaha and North Platte station, a distance of 293 miles from the initial point, and the track is complete to the 305th mile post. The total number of miles of main track laid during the year past is 282 miles. A distance of about 240 miles of roadway was constructed the past season, including a Howe Truss bridge 1,505 feet in length, across the Loupe Fork, and a pile bridge of 2,460 feet, across the North Fork of the Platte. Three hundred and five miles of the main line have been accepted by the Government Commissioners, who reported it as thoroughly constructed and equipped with all necessary turnouts, buildings rolling stock, &c., of a first class road. Beyond the end of the track the roadway is graded 25 miles, under contract for grading to Julesburg, and definitely located to the foot of the mountains.

During the present year the road will be built with equal rapidity until it reaches the mountains, where the increased amount of labor required to prepare the roadway, will doubtless retard construction. This, however, will be in part overcome by placing a large force at work in the mountains in the early spring.

This statement is taken from the official records of the company, and is, therefore, perfectly authentic and reliable. It is cause for infinite gratulation to every American citizen, that this great enterprise, which is to unite two oceans, and over which is to pass the commerce of two hemispheres, is so rapidly approaching completion. To our own Territory it must prove an inexhaustable mine of wealth. It is the trunk of a railway system, which is to send branches into all the beautiful valleys of Nebraska, through which pass the tributaries of the Platte and the Missouri. The great valley of the Missouri itself will have its connecting lines extending northward through the fertile districts of Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court counties, and southward through the rich and populous counties of Cass, Otoe, Nemaha and Richardson. Such brilliant railway prospects have very rarely if

ever presented themselves to the people of a new State or Territory. Nebraska has a singularly bright and prosperous future opened before her. Nature has marked this spot, equi-distant from the two great oceans, as the pivotal center of the railway system of America. God grant that the Union Pacific Rail Road, which is the true base of all this prosperity, may be speedily completed to the Pacific. May it form an additional bond of union to the States, a never failing source of pride, of glory, and of strength to the nation, and an equal source of pride and profit to the brave and energetic gentlemen who are engaged in its construction.

EDUCATION.

Large and influential conventions, composed of representatives of the friends of education, from the different sections of the Territory, have recently been held to consider the best means of conserving this most important interest. The result of their deliberations will be presented to you, and I do not doubt it will aid you in an intelligent performance of your duty in this regard. I shall gladly concur with you in any measure which the friends of education throughout the Territory may consider best calculated to render the present school system more effective. In this connection I ask your attention to the suggestion of the Territorial Treasurer, that some change should be made in the school law which would insure a better system of accounting for school funds from the County Treasurers to the Territorial Treasurer, and a better rule for the distribution thereof than now exists.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The question of State government, which was voted upon by the people of the Territory during the past year is now in the hands of the National Congress. It is impossible to form an intelligent opinion as to what may be the result of Congressional action upon this subject. Whatever may be the fate of the present measure, I do not doubt that the change would be greatly to the advantage of the people, and that a majority of entertain the same sentiment. I shall not now undertake to review the arguments which have been so fully presented heretofore.

If it shall appear to you, at any time during your session, that the present application for admission is to fail, I shall gladly concur with you in a memorial asking for an Enabling Act, under which a Constitution may be framed and submitted to the people of the Territory during the coming season.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

I should hail with joy a radical change in the rule of suffrage, which would give the franchise to intelligence and patriotism wherever found, regardless of the color of its possessor. He who can read understandingly the Constitution of his country, and he who has fought in its defence, of whatever race or color, should have a voice in the choice of the Nation's rulers. I should, therefore, cheerfully concur with you in a memorial to Congress praying for an amendment of our organic law, in accordance with this view. No change, however, should be made which would take the franchise from any person who now enjoys it under existing laws.

PEACE AND UNION.

Unhappily the Nation has not yet experienced the full fruition of perfect peace. True, the armies of the rebellion were long since disbanded, and the old flag floats over all, the same glorious ensign of one Government and one Union; but fraternal love does not return to the people of the two sections so recently arrayed against each other in civil strife. The kind offices of the peacemaker avail not, and the olive branch is cast aside, a withered and useless thing. How can our beloved country be re-united in fact as well as in form? How can the Union be securely re-established in the hearts and affections of the people of all sections? For the patriotic love of the people is the soul of the Union, its preservation is essential to the very life of the Nation itself. I do not think this can be done by indulging the spirit of crimination and recrimination for the errors, the weakness, or the crimes of the past. I do not believe it can be done by depriving eleven States of loyal representation in the National Congress, when representation is the very germ and essence of union. It certainly cannot be done by extreme and irritating demands on the one side, which, are sure to be followed by increased contumacy on the other. I fear it will never be done by Constitutional amendments containing what are considered impossible requirements by those most deeply interested. But, in whatever way it is to be done, it must be done speedily. Evils, disasters and ruin wait not for the termination of prolonged contentions in a house divided against itself. The energies, the productive industry of the South are paralyzed by the incertitude of its political situation. This unsettled condition of affairs not only intensifies the feeling of hatred for the Government, and for the Union there, but it seriously affects the commercial prosperity of the whole country. Every motive of patriotism, and

every consideration of political economy demands an immediate termination of this unhappy condition of things. If the Constitutional amendment will not only not accomplish this, but if, on the contrary, it threatens to perpetuate hatreds, strife, and discord, it should be abandoned at once, whatever sacrifices of cherished political dogmas, or partisan prejudices are involved. However wise, just and necessary the guaranties sought to be obtained by this amendment may now appear to be, if they can only be secured by the entailment upon the Union of the eternal hostility of eleven States, they will certainly prove a source of sorrow and of trouble to the nation. Only that which will win back the hearts of the Southern people will give stability and enduring peace to the Republic. If the Constitutional amendment will do this, and do it speedily, I will cheerfully unite with you in giving to it a cordial and earnest endorsement.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that I shall most earnestly cooperate with you in every endeavor to promote the varied interests of our Territory. Whatever measures may commend themselves to your wisdom and judgment, as best calculated to promote the general welfare, will receive my most cordial approval.

Permit me to wish you a pleasant sojourn at the territorial capital, and after the labors of the session are terminated, a happy return in safety and health to your families and friends.

ALGERNON S. PADDOCK.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OMAHA, January 18, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred so much of Acting Governor Paddock's message as relates to "Peace and Union," would respectfully report, That while we do not question the right of the Executive to recommend to the Legislature such measures and sentiments as to him shall seem proper, we hold that the Legislature has the right to adopt or reject the suggestions, or in any respectful manner, to express its views upon the same. Entertaining these opinions, your Committee feel that it is due to their constituents, and to themselves, to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed by Acting Governor Paddock in his message to this Legislature concerning the "peace and union of the United States," are not in accordance with the views of a large majority of the citizens of this Territory. That while we most heartily respond to those sentiments expressive of devotion to the Union, contained in said message, and yield to none in our earnest desire to restore fraternal feelings between the different sections of our common country, we are of the opinion that perfect peace cannot be restored, or perfect Union established except upon such conditions as shall guarantee to all persons equal rights before the laws. Believing such to be the case, this Council respectfully, but earnestly, expresses its dissent from that portion of the Acting Governor's message under the head of "Peace and Union."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. DOOM,
WM. BAUMER,
W. A. PRESSON,
Committee.

The question being upon the adoption of the above report, the yeas and nays were demanded with the following result:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baumer, Doom, Majors, Neligh, Presson, Rogers, Sheldon and Stewart,—8.

Nays.—Messrs. Bates, Doane, Majors, Freeman, Reeves and Wardell,—5.

Mr. Presson moved that a printed copy of the report and resolution of the Committee be appended to each printed copy of the Acting Governor's Message.

It was so ordered,

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OMAHA, January 28, 1867.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Council of the Legislative Assembly of Nebraska upon that part of the Governor's message therein referred to, and also of the Council in adopting said report.

O. B. HEWETT,
Chief Clerk of Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 28, 1867.

TO ST. A. D. BALCOMBE,
Omaha Republican:

SIR:—Please print one thousand and five hundred (1,500) copies of the Acting Governor's Message and Accompanying Documents in the English language, and five hundred (500) copies in the German language, for the use of the Council.

O. B. HEWETT, Chief Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OMAHA, Jan. 17, 1867.

Mr. Frost from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to "peace and Union," made a report in writing as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to "peace and Union," have considered the subject and beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed by Acting-Governor Paddock, in his message to the Legislature with regard to "peace and Union," are not in accordance with the opinions of a large majority of the people of this Territory.

We agree with that portion of the message which says that "the offices of the peace-maker avail not and the olive branch is cast aside as withered and useless thing," but believe the cause of this arises from the fact that the States which have been in rebellion to the Government refuse to submit to the very mild, magnanimous and reasonable conditions required by the "constitutional amendment," a compliance with which we are confident would restore "peace and Union" to our common country.

We yield to none in our earnest desire for cordial and fraternal relations with all the States, and we express our profound conviction that in no way can it be so readily and quickly accomplished as by a firm, fixed and settled policy on the part of Congress to take no step in "reconstruction" which shall not guarantee to all persons equal rights before the law.

Impressed with the idea that no vacillating policy, or uncertain and undecided recommendations can do this, the House most respectfully, but earnestly, dissent from that portion of the Acting-Governor's Message relating to "peace and Union."

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. FROST,
W. M. HICKLIN,
D. COLE,
E. H. HARDENBERGH,
E. P. CHILD.
Committee.

The question being upon the adoption of the above report, the yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result:

YEAS—Abbott, Butler, Clark, Cole, Collins, Crow, Daily, Dewease, Dorsey, Duerfeldt, Frost, Fuller, Gray, Hardenbergh, Haywood, Hoile, Kelley, Parmelee, Ross, Stuefer, Waldter, Warrick, Wiles,—23.

NAYS—Baker, Child, Crawford, Curran, Duggan, Graves, Harvey, Trumble,—8.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the report and resolution of the Committee be appended to each printed copy of the Acting Governor's Message.

(Attest,) JOHN S. BOWEN,
Chief Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OMAHA, January 18, 1867.

TO ST. A. D. BALCOMBE,
Omaha Republican:

SIR:—Please print three thousand and five hundred (3,500) copies of the Acting Governor's Message and Accompanying Documents in the English language, and one thousand (1,000) in the German language, for the use of the House.

JOHN S. BOWEN,
Chief Clerk.

TERRITORIAL
TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL TREASURER,
OMAHA, N. T., January 1st, 1867.

HIS EXCELLENCY, A. S. PADDOCK,
Acting Governor of Nebraska:

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the law I have the honor to submit herewith to the Legislative Assembly, a report of the operations of my office for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1866.

The condition of the treasury is highly satisfactory, and suggests the expediency of using the funds which now promise to accumulate, in my hands, in the extinguishment of our Territorial debt.

The bidding for the surrender of 7 per cent. bonds in February last was not at all spirited, and resulted, in part, in establishing a rate of discount but slightly under par. The amount surrendered was $2,950, at a discount of $50.55, something less than 2 per cent.

The General Government has by enactment reimbursed the Territory for the expenditures represented in our ten per cent. militia bonds, and as it is very probable that these bonds will soon be paid into the Treasury, the question will be presented to the Legislature of disposing of them to the best advantage. Financial wisdom would suggest, and it also seems peculiarly fit and proper that these bonds should be used in the extinguishment of the debt they represent.

I would recommend this course, and believing that annual advertisements for proposals for the surrender of bonds at par or under would not conduce to the desired results, as the periods intervening are too long, I would suggest instead that so soon as the funds are received, the Treasurer be directed to advertise in the Territorial papers, and

also in one or more papers in N. Y. City, that he is prepared to redeem the bonds at par and interest, provided they are presented within a specified period.

Upon an easy money market, it is not probable that many of the bonds would be surrendered upon these terms, being held by capitalists as a good investment; but upon a stringent market, which we all know usually occurs more than once during the course of a year, it is highly probable that our bond holders would realize upon their bonds at par, if in their power; and at such times we might be able to retire the greater proportion of them.

The same course would also seem proper with our seven per cent. bonds, for the redemption of which our present sinking fund was created. The condition of this fund is as follows:

Sinking fund on hand,		$14,219 72
Levy of 1866 to be collected,		26,763 78
Total,		$40,983 50
Am't of 7 pc bonds outstanding,	$20,550 00	
Estimated interest on the same,	1,500 00	
" " " 10 pc bonds,	3,700 00	$25,750 00
Excess of fund,		$15,214 50

It thus appears that during the current year, the Treasury will be in a condition to redeem from the proper fund the whole of this class of obligations. A considerable amount of the bonds may be surrendered at the bidding of next month. I would recommend that so soon as in funds, the Treasurer be directed to advertise for the surrender of the remainder at par and interest, in the same manner as indicated for the ten per cent. bonds.

The balance of our Territorial debt is represented in Auditor's warrants, bearing ten per cent. interest, and payable out of the general fund. The condition of this fund is as follows:

General fund in hand,		$ 9,113 84
Levy of 1866 to be collected,		44,589 62
Total,		$53,703 47
Warrants outstanding,	$18,227 45	
Estimated interest,	10,800 00	
Estimated expenditure, current year,	12,000 00	$41,027 45
Excess of fund,		$12,676 02

This statement shows that warrants may also all be redeemed the present year. During a greater portion of the past year I have paid warrants whenever presented, and a large amount has been cancelled; but I believe it will now be necessary for the Legislature to adopt some measure to force their surrender, which can be legally done without violating in the slightest manner the rights of our creditors. The

Legislature can enact, that, after a reasonable future period, say one year or less—interest shall cease on all Treasury warrants.

The remaining subject to which it is my duty to call your attention is the condition of the school fund, and I regret to state that on account of the imperfection of the law providing for its disbursement, it is entirely out of my power to furnish any information in regard to it. The apportionment is regularly made by the Treasurer, as required by law, but this seems a mere form. As the law authorizes the County Treasurer to *retain* their pro rata of funds collected on this account, it follows that nothing is ever paid into the Treasury. The County Treasurers make no report to the Territorial officers of the disbursement of the fund, and therefore so far as official information goes, the whole of the school fund for years past may yet be in the hands of the County Treasurers. The law requires to them to make report in detail to the Auditor, but either no occasion for the report occurs, or it is found impracticable to make it—at all events no reports are received.

There is no subject which so much demands the serious consideration of the Legislature as this. Next to the faithful performance of a State's obligations to its creditors, nothing is a source of such great pride to its people as the having of an efficient public school system. Many of our citizens are at this time taking an active interest in the matter, and their combined wisdom in convention, which I understand will shortly assemble, will probably place before the Legislature ere its adjournment the glaring deficiencies of our present system, and propose such changes as experience has proven in other States the most effective for the end desired.

One thing, however, is evident—the school fund should be paid into the Treasury, and disbursed under the regulations of the Legislature, by the Auditor, as all other funds are disbursed. It is only in this way that we can preserve a record of its transactions, and furnish satisfactory statistics.

The following is a statement of the operations of this office from the date of my last report to the end of the fiscal year November 30, 1866:

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From Committee on acc't taxes	$35,198 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants surrendered,	$19,000 00	
Interest on same,	4,390 91	
Certificates rendered,	122 00	
Refunded Cedar County, for taxes paid in error,	65 00	
Overdrawn by last report,	1,500 87	$26,078 78
Balance on hand,		$9,119 09

SINKING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

On hand, last report,	$ 3,994 53
From counties for taxes,	18,236 48
Discount on bonds surrendered,	19 25
Total,	$22,250 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants for collecting revenue,	$ 69 30	
Interest paid on 7 per cent bonds,	1,287 20	
" " 10 per cent bonds,	3,500 00	
Bonds surrendered,	2,250 00	
Taxes refunded Cedar County, paid in error,	40 00	$ 8,146 50
Balance on hand,		$14,210 78

Respectfully submitted,

A. KOUNTZE, TREASURER.

OFFICE TERRITORIAL AUDITOR AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
OMAHA, N. T., December, 1866.

To ~~His Excellency~~, A. S. PADDOCK, ~~Acting Governor of Nebraska~~:

SIR:—I have the honor to present my Annual Report, showing the operations of this Department of our Territorial Government for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1866.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN GILLESPIE,

Territorial Auditor and School Commissioner.

AUDITOR

AND

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

AUDITOR AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AUDITOR AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
OMAHA, N. T., December, 1866.

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska:

I have the honor to present my Annual Report showing the operations of this department of our Territorial Government for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1866.

It affords me great pleasure to present such a favorable report of the finances of our Territory. It will be seen that if we succeed in getting the forty-five thousand dollars from Government, reimbursing the Territory on account of militia expenses, with the cash in hand, the taxes due for 1866, and the delinquent taxes due from the several counties, that we will be able to pay off an outstanding indebtedness and have a large balance in the Treasury.

I will state that a full abstract of expenses incurred by the Territory on account of militia expenses, has been forwarded to Washington, and the accounts are now being adjusted.

Statement "A" exhibits the receipts and disbursements up to date of report, viz: November 30th, 1866.

Statement "B" exhibits the amounts of warrants drawn, and indebtedness created through the Auditor's Office for the fiscal year.

Statement "C" exhibits the whole amount of liabilities and resources of the Territory. In the statement of resources I have included the amount of forty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the Government at its last session to the Territory, on account of militia expenses.

Statement "D" exhibits the whole amount received from the several counties, on account of taxes for the several years, with amounts of penalty and interest collected.

Statement "E" exhibits the amount of the principal of taxes yet due the Territory from the several counties, on account of the several years from 1857 to 1866.

Statement "F" exhibits a full abstract of assessment in the Territory for the year 1866, as returned to this office.

Statement "G" exhibits a comparison of the assessments in the Territory from 1859 to 1866, showing an advance in *material* wealth. It will be seen that the valuation of 1865 was $13,563,025 00, whilst that of 1866 is $17,835,881 57, showing an increase over the present year of $4,272,856 57—not including railroad capital, which at present is an item of considerable magnitude in the Territory.

With a view to the financial condition of our Territory, and the large influx of emigration constantly arriving, and the large amount of lands being entered and thereby subject to taxation, it will justify the Territorial Board of Equalization, in my judgment, to reduce the rate levied for Territorial tax, unless the Legislature deem it expedient to engage in the building of public improvements. I would suggest an appropriation to finish the Representative Hall in the Capitol, and to put up railing around the stairway; also to finish up the smaller rooms necessary for the accommodation of committees, &c.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

For Salary of Auditor,	$1,000 00
" " Treasurer,	1,000 00
" " Att. General,	500 00
" " " Librarian,	400 00
Legislative Expenses,	2,000 00
Office Expenses, Auditor's office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c.,	1,000 00
" " Treasurer's " " " "	100 00
" " Librarian's " " " "	200 00
Revenue books and blanks,	2,000 00
Procuring lists of lands entered,	200 00
Executive Department,	400 00
Penitentiary, Expenses,	2,000 00
Insane "	3,500 00
Incidental " Auditor's office,	100 00
Desk for Auditor's office,	65 00
	$14,465 00

I have overdrawn the appropriation for Insane, for the year 1866, five hundred and sixty-nine 57-100 dollars. We have sent to the Iowa Hospital six patients, at an average cost of $218 each; besides the quarterly accounts rendered by the Superintendent for board and clothing, the account for the fourth quarter has not been received at this office, which will be about six hundred dollars, to be provided for

The several accounts have been approved by the Governor, and warrants issued in accordance with the same. I have made my estimate for the year 1867 at $2,500, believing it will be sufficient, as most of the patients in the Territory have been sent the present year.

I have settled with Mr. A. Dellone in charge of the Territorial prisoners, for the maintainance of the same, to include the 20th day of September, 1866, in accordance with Section 303, "Criminal Code," there being no general appropriation made for the year 1866. I would respectfully request that you fix, by law, a stipulated price per week, or day, to be paid by the Auditor, for the board of convicts, and that you make the appropriation of $2,000 asked for in my estimate that I may draw on the same quarterly—thereby relieving the Auditor of unnecessary embarrassment.

I would recommend that you abolish the Duplicate Tax Receipt as now required by law, and that the stub of the receipt take the place of a Duplicate. The issuing of a duplicate receipt is superfluous, and the abolishing of the same will be an item of saving to the Territory. I would also recommend that the Duplicate Cash Book, as required by law to be kept by the County Clerk, be abolished as unnecessary. The printing of the same is quite an item of expense.

I would suggest that the Auditor be authorized to confer with other States and procure the best forms of books and blanks pertaining to the collection of our revenue. I believe it would be a great advantage to our revenue officers to have our cumbersome forms exchanged for those more simple, and most adapted to our growing wants. This can be done by conferring with, and having the benefit of, the experience of older States in the collection of their revenue funds.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following named Companies have filed statements in this office, and received "Certificates of Authority" to transact business in this Territory in accordance with the laws of Nebraska relative to Insurance Companies:

STATEMENTS FILED IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Agents in Nebraska.

D. H. McLaughlin, Brownville, D. G. Wheeler, Plattsmouth, James Sweet, Nebraska City, H. T. Clarke & Bro., Bellevue, Stuck & Yost, Omaha.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

Agents in Nebraska.

Hamilton & Murphy, Omaha.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

Agents in Nebraska.

N. S. Harding, Nebraska City, J. L. Carson, Brownsville, J. H. Kellom, Omaha, J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford Connecticut.

Agents in Nebraska.

C. G. Dorsey, Brownsville, Frank Murphy, Omaha, D. R. Hall. Falls City, D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth, James Sweet, Nebraska City C. H. Gere, Pawnee City,

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of Freeport, Illinois,
J. I Lovett, Assistant General Agent, Columbus, Neb.

FI[illegible]E AND TORNADO INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Freeport, Illinois.
John T. Campbell, General Agent for Nebraska.

H[illegible]ARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
Agents in Nebraska.
J. H. [illegible]ellom, Omaha, J. L. Carson, Brownville,
John [illegible]. Maxon, Nebraska City, D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth.

FAR[illegible]ERS' & MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Quincy, Illinois.
C[illegible]arles T. Whittmore, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY,
Of New York.
Agents in Nebraska.
Stuck[illegible] Yost, Omaha, J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth,
Julian Medcalf, Nebraska City.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.
A. J. Harding, Agent, Nebraska City.

I[illegible]TERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of New York.
A. J. Harding, Agent, Nebraska City.

P[illegible]ONEER MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri.
———, General Agent for Nebraska.

HUMBOLDT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of New York.
John C. Hall, Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

I[illegible]LINOIS CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Decatur, Illinois.
Fred. W. Barrington, Agent, Plattsmouth, Neb.

C[illegible]NNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of Hartfort Connecticut.
John H. Kellom, Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Decorah, Illinois.

Agents in Nebraska.

Cooper & Hays, Omaha, Matthis & Son, Plattsmouth,
T. K. Freeman, Kearney City, D. W. Rowles, Bellevue,
John Mosher, Assistant General Agent for Nebraska.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.

John H. Kellom, Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Agents in Nebraska.

J. B. Croxton, Nebraska City, W. L. Thomas, Plattsmouth,
M. B. Knowles, Omaha.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Columbus, Ohio.

Agents in Nebraska.

E. H. Rogers, Fremont, W. W. Wardell, Nebraska City,
E. H. Cooper, Omaha, C. A. Speed, Columbus,
J. W. Marshall, Plattsmouth, ——Brockmire, Brownville,

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.

John H. Kellom, Agent, Omaha.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York,

Agents in Nebraska.

Hamilton & Murphy, Omaha, A. J. Harding, Nebraska City.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of New York.

Hamilton & Murphy, Agents, at Omaha.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.

William J. Hamilton, Agent, Omaha.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The following named Counties have made partial returns to this office of the workings of the School Department, some of which merely report the enumeration of youth, viz.: Cedar, Cuming, Dixon, Dakota, Dodge, Gage, Johnson, Merrick, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Sarpy and Washington. I find it very difficult to obtain a full report of Schools through the County Clerks of the several Counties. The main cause of failure is the unsatisfactory distribution of our school fund. It should be paid into the Territorial Treasury, and there apportioned to the several counties upon the ratio of youth reported, making the distribution of school funds dependent upon the promptness of returns, and attendance upon schools.

Owing to the fact that an adjourned convention of the friends of school interests, throughout the territory, meets in Omaha previous to the convening of the Legislature, to confer with your honorable body relative to the interests of our public schools, I will make no suggestions, but hope that a better understanding, and more complete plan of organization, will be effected to carry out and secure the developement of our public schools.

With a proper and judicious care of our school lands we can have the best permanent school fund of any State in the north-west—a fund that can be made inexhaustible. The disposition of our school lands is a matter that will be left to the people after we have assumed a State government—the school lands being public property and will necessarily interest all.

I will, however, recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for the printing of school blanks to be furnished each county from this office. It will materially simplify, as well as systematize, the duties of the several officers as contemplated in the law.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GILLESPIE,

Territorial Auditor and School Commissioner.

STATEMENT "A."

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

Receipts from Counties,		$35,198 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Auditor's warrants redeemed,	$19,950 52	
Interest on same,	4,300 00	
Certificates redeemed,	297 00	
Taxes refunded Cedar county for year 1866	66 00	
Overdrawn last report	1,569 37	$26,062 89
Balance on hand		$ 9,135 84

SINKING FUND RECEIPTS.

On hand last report	$ 2,804 89
Receipts from counties	18,469 42
Discount on bonds redeemed	70 25
Total	$21,344 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bonds redeemed	$2,950 00	
Interest paid on 7 3-10 bonds	1,567 29	
" " " 10 bonds	3,500 00	
Warrants redeemed	69 30	
Taxes refunded Cedar county for 1865	40 00	$8,126 59
Balance on hand		$14,219 73

STATEMENT "B."

Accounts allowed, and warrants drawn, since the date of last report, December 21, 1865, to November 30, 1866, inclusive, by W. E. Harvey, Auditor:

From December 20, to December 31, 1865, inclusive.

Revenue expenses,	General Fund		$167 97
" "	Sinking Fund		33 05
Salary	Territorial Librarian		100 00
"	Adjutant General		75 00
"	Auditor and School Commissioner		125 00
"	Territorial Treasurer		200 00
Attorney	Robert S. Knox		4 75
Library	Robert S. Knox		63 10
"	A. Kountze		7 60
"	W. E. Harvey		16 50
"	W. E. Harvey		60 00
"	Barkalow & Bro's		25 00
"	W. E. Harvey		7 00
Books and Blanks,	Revenue, Henry L. Harvey		357 85
" " "	Porter & Daiel		57 07
" " "	L. C. Coles		381 60
General Fund,	W. E. Harvey		374 12
Total			$1,950 84

By JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor,

From January 1, to November 30, 1866, inclusive.

ON ACCOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

William E. Harvey, Chief Clerk of the Council	$ 200 00
George May, Chief Clerk of the House	200 00
A. H. Burke, Engrossing Clerk of the Council	160 00
S. F. Burch, Engrossing Clerk of the House	160 00
O. T. B. Williams, Enrolling Clerk of the Council	160 00
A. J. Harvey, Enrolling Clerk of the House	160 00
Philo Judson, Fireman of the Council	120 00
George Medlock, Fireman of the House	120 00
Ernest Stang, Page of the Council	75 00
Albert VanCamp, Page of the Council	75 00
Thomas Johnson, Page of the House	75 00
D. Meyer, Page of the House	75 00
Rev. Henry W. Kuhns, Chaplain of Council	60 00
Rev. Wm. H. VanAntwerp, Chaplain of the House	60 00
Henry P. Duel, Ass't Enrolling Clerk of the Council	160 00
E. Eastbrook, for assisting Revising Committee	200 00
John Gillespie, Ass't Engrossing Clerk of the Council	75 00
Samuel Coe, Ass't Engrossing Clerk of the Council	8 00
M. McCoy, Ass't Engrossing Clerk of the Council	60 00
Charles P. Burkett, Ass't Engrossing Clerk of the House	60 00
Christian Lurk, Sergeant-at-arms, for services in attending committee	15 00
Extra help under the certificates of Committee of enrolling	75 00
Conrad Schaffer, for translating the Governor's message into German	50 00
	$2,407 00

ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES.

John Gillespie, salary as Auditor and School Commissioner	$ 900 00
John Gillespie, increase of pay after July 1st, 1866, (per revised statutes)	50 00
Territorial warrant No. 8 "C" general fund	75 00
" " " 88 " "	75 00
" " " 40 " "	75 00
" " " 41 " "	100 00
" " " 60 " "	50 00
" " " 80 " "	75 00
" " " 90 " "	75 00
" " " 97 " "	75 00
" " " 108 " "	75 00
" " " 128 " "	200 00
" " " 140 " "	74 00
	$ 949 00
Unexpended balance	$ 1 00
Augustus Kountze, salary as Ter. Treasurer, Ter. warrant, No. 100 "C" gen'l fund	$ 200 00
" " " " " " " " 142 " "	200 00
	$ 400 00
Robt. S. Knox, salary as Adj't Gen. Ter. warrant No. 84 "C" general fund	$ 150 00
" " " " " " " " 143 " "	150 00
	$ 300 00
Robt. S. Knox, salary as Librarian, Ter. warrant No. 85 "C" general fund	$ 200 00
" " " " " " " " 144 " "	200 00
	$ 400 00
Total salaries	$4,049 00

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

William Rowitzer, Territorial warrant, No. 79 "C" general fund	$ 267 20
Alvin Sanders, " " " 95 " "	29 15
H. D. Hathaway, " " " 96 " "	15 80
G. H. Gere, " " " 153 " "	55 00
St. A. D. Balcombe, " " " 152 " "	12 00
Total	$ 399 35

ON ACCOUNT OF ARMORY EXPENSES.

Robert S. Knox, Territorial warrant No. 81 "C" general fund ..... $ 2,675

ON ACCOUNT OF IMMIGRATION.

An Act to create a Board of Immigration, and to encourage immigration to Nebraska $2,000 00

Thos. L. Griffey, Treasurer, Territorial warrant No. 78 "C" general fund $2,000 00

Noble R. Hays, Territorial warrant, No.	30	"C"	general fund		$ 300 00
Wm. Shellinger, "	50	"	"		13 00
William Rattan "	51	"	"		186 25
Levi Apthony, "	53	"	"		30 00
Jacob Shaw, "	54	"	"		17 50
Albert Tawie, "	55	"	"		3 75
O. P. Mason, "	59	"	"		18 75
O. P. Mason, "	60	"	"		10 00
W. J. Dunn, "	62	"	"		402 50
Charles Buss, "	63	"	"		450 00
A. G. White and W. H. Reper, "	64	"	"		75 00
Samuel Dimmick, "	70	"	"		45 00
William F. Fowler "	89	"	"		50 00
Porter & Duel, "	93	"	"		12 50
B. F. Furguson, "	127	"	"		100 00
James H. Barlow, "	152	"	"		150 00
M. J. Mumford, "	156	"	"		15 00
D. J. McCann, "	157	"	"		200 00
Total					$2,048 10

LIBRARY EXPENSES.

Wm. F. Kiter, Territorial warrant No.	52	"C"	general fund		$ 88 00
Wm. H. Vischer "	72	"	"		11 75
Robt. S. Knox "	82	"	"		17 25
G. V. Bunker, "	150	"	"		16 00
R. S. Knox, "	154	"	"		99 00
R. S. Knox, "	155	"	"		9 35
Total					$ 185 35
Unexpended balance					$ 85 65

REVENUE BOOKS AND BLANKS.

L. C. Cowles, Territorial warrant No.	35	"C"	general fund		$ 155 85
Carter, Hussey & Curl, "	88	"	"		475 70
" " "	94	"	"		35 40
John Gillespie "	99	"	"		10 95
Balcombe & Co., "	162	"	"		286 00
R. A. D. Balcombe "	164	"	"		21 00
" " "	151	"	"		35 00
Total					$1,409 64
Unexpended balance					$ 90 40

OFFICE EXPENSES.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Territorial warrant No.	26	"C"	general fund		$ 55 81
" "	39	"	"		19 19
" "	48	"	"		20 00
" "	56	"	"		25 00
" "	87	"	"		80 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Territorial warrant No.	101	"C"	general fund		50 00
Total					$200 00

ON ACCOUNT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

R. S. Knox, Territorial warrant No.	83	"C"	general fund		$ 21 25

PENITENTIARY EXPENSES FOR 1865.

Thomas L. Sutton Territorial warrant No	42	"C"	general fund		$ 47 50
" " "	43	"	"		100 00
" " "	44	"	"		154 00
" " "	45	"	"		120 00
Andrew Dellone, "	24	"	"		60 00
Total					$ 481 50
Unexpended balance					$ 18 50

PENITENTIARY EXPENSES FOR 1866.

Andrew Delone, Territorial warrant No. 109 general fund.....$ 541 76

ON ACCOUNT OF INSANE FOR 1866.

Iowa Hospital, 1st quarter, warrant No. 58 "C" general fund.....$ 319 55
W. G. Glasgow, " " 81 " " 273 70
Otoe County, " " 73 " " ..... 273 [illegible]
Iowa Hospital, 2d " " " 86 " " 261 75
Israel Swihart " " " 92 " " 170 75
Thos. Christopherson, " " 93 " " ..... 171 [illegible]
C. W. Seymour, " " 103 " " ..... 139 [illegible]
Iowa Hospital, 3d " " " 120 " " ..... [illegible]
E. S. Reed, " " 145 " " ..... [illegible]
" " " " 146 " " ..... [illegible]
V. C. Utley, " " 139 " " ..... 177 [illegible]

Total.....$2,569 [illegible]
Overdrawn the appropriation.....$ 569 87

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB FOR 1866.

E. H. Hall, Territorial warrant No. 114 "C" general fund.....$ 39 [illegible]

GENERAL FUND OFFICE EXPENSES.

George R. Smith, postage, Territorial warrant No. 87 "C" general fund.....$ 16 79

BOUNTIES ON WOLVES AND WILD CATS KILLED.

A Comstetter, warrant No. 110 "C" general fund.....$ 10 75
Joel T. Griffin, " " 111 " " 5 25
D. R. Holt " " 117 " " 3 00
R. B. Preston, " " 131 " " 4 00
William Rigby, " " 134 " " 2 75
William Guy, " " 137 " " 6 00
William Adair, " " 147 " " 28 25

Total.....$ 60 00

REVENUE EXPENSES.

Peter Yenal, Treasurer Cedar county, Fees & mileage, warrant No. 46 "C".....$ 3 86
" " " " " " " " 47 " 41 64
J. B. Lee, " Burt " " " " " 65 " 10 44
" " " " " " " " 66 " ..... 33 [illegible]
J. K. Ish, " Douglas " " " " " 67 " ..... 54 [illegible]
" " " " " " " " 68 " 136 29
D. R. Holt, " Richardson " " " " " 74 " 194 99
" " " " " " " " 75 " 112 35
" " " " " " " " 77 " 25 00
V. Kummer " Platte " " " " " 112 " 79 98
" " " " " " " " 113 " 44 45
D. R. Holt " Richd'son " " " " " 115 " 53 20
" " " " " " " " 116 " 56 44
G. J. Highards " Sarpy " " " " " [illegible] " 5 86
" " " " " " " " [illegible] " 28 56
John A. Goodlett " Otoe " " " " " 121 " 248 00
" " " " " " " " 123 " 95 00
M. S. Reeves " " " " " " " " 124 " 321 07
" " " " " " " " 126 " 120 98
J. K. Ish " Douglas " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]
James Hacker, " Nemaha " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]
R. B. Preston, " Johnson " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]
Wm. F. Thomas " Burt " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]
Alvara Davis " Dixon " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]
Silas Reed " Washington " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]
V. Kummer " Platte " " " " " 135 " 60 75
David Leach " Sarpy " " " " " [illegible] " 240 20
William Guy " Lancaster " " " " " 138 " 45 55
William Adair " Dakota " " " " " 140 " 124 20
Peter Yenal " Cedar " " " " " 141 " ..... [illegible]
Theron Nye " Dodge " " " " " [illegible] " ..... [illegible]

Total.....$3,391 97

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

By W. E. HARVEY, Auditor.

Revenue expenses	$ 198 72	
Salaries	488 60	
Armory expenses	5 75	
Library "	38 10	
Office "	86 33	
Books and blanks	796 [illegible]	
General fund	374 12	
		$ 1,980 54

By JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor.

Legislative expenses	$3,407 00	
Salaries	2,[illegible] 60	
Executive Department	399 35	
Armory expenses	0 75	
Immigration	2,000 00	
Militia expenses	3,084 10	
Library expenses	105 45	
Revenue books and blanks	1,408 80	
Office expenses	200 00	
Adjutant General's Department	22 25	
Penitentiary expenses, 1865	444 [illegible]	
" " 1866	541 [illegible]	
Insane	2,[illegible] 47	
Deaf and Dumb	30 25	
General fund	15 [illegible]	
Bounties	60 00	
Revenue expenses	6,722 79	
		$18,219 66
		$20,190 20

TOTAL GENERAL FUND WARRANTS DRAWN TO NOVEMBER 30, 1866:

By W. E. Harvey, Auditor	$ 1,940 54	
" John Gillespie "	18,219 66	
		$20,[illegible]

STATEMENT "C."

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS.

Seven per cent bonds outstanding	$20,500 00	
Interest on same, estimated	500 00	$21,000 00
Ten per cent bonds outstanding	26,000 00	
Interest on same, estimated	1,000 00	27,000 00
Warrants outstanding	16,231 44	
Interest on same, estimated	10,000 00	26,231 00
Total		$86,471 44

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$23,334 56	
Taxes due for 1866	89,973 86	
Delinquent taxes due from counties	26,983 24	
Due from Government	45,000 00	
Total	$165,291 66	$165,291 66
Resources		$165,291 66
Liabilities		86,471 44
Amount over liabilities		$ 69,819 22

STATEMENT "D"—GENERAL FUND.

Showing the whole amount of money received into the Territorial Treasury, Principal, Penalty, and Interest on account of Taxes, from December 21st, 1865, to November 30th, 1866.

Counties.	1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864		1865		Total.
	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	
Burt			01	01	2 16	55	1 96	25	2 92	1 05	23 47	4 79	368 28	4 28	410 61
Cedar			7 26		5 24	29	5 18	65	6 57	65	89 91	1 49	108 11		158 37
Cuming											74 00				74 00
Cass					6 15		23 44		145 00		475 82		3,346 98		3,997 34
Dixon													107 62		107 62
Dakota													648 84	5 16	651 00
Douglas	28 97	7 77	46 34	4 89	32 21	7 05	31 68	4 92	96 48	10 09	4,162 51	7 94	5,436 89	6 15	9,629 04
Dodge					1 16		4 22		5 44		41 37		609 84		661 03
Gage			5 17		4 43		1 05		2 09		28 95		43 26		84 95
Johnson							20		2 89		14 81		425 20		462 90
Lancaster											29 02		178 95		207 97
Nemaha									41 77		2,264 01	20 64	3,075 65	79 70	5,481 77
Otoe			51 55	26 35	46 42	37 68	40 13	32 61	84 96	42 04	2,357 39	137 77	4,771 60	102 43	7,733 74
Platte					10 98		4 53		37 75		110 82		664 79		828 87
Pawnee											9 62		463 54		473 16
Richardson			6 38		2 89		13 56		7 76		45 06		2,306 11		2,380 76
Sarpy	1 26				1 55		12		3 00		291 36		1,520 45		1,828 82
Seward													55 13	2 26	48 39
Washington	5 04	3 04	13 23	6 75	11 77	5 51	19 69	7 23	24 91	6 70	85 86	13 67	1,434 19	26 36	1,664 14
															$26,188 87

And School Commissioner.

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STATEMENT 'D," Continued.—SINKING FUND.

Counties.	1860		1861		1862		1863		1864		1865		Total.
	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	Prin.	Pen'lty and Int'st.	
Burt			2 16	56	1 43	09	1 94	60	9 40	1 90	924 94	2 58	[illegible]
Cedar					1 43	87	1 24	44	2 39	47	63 92	97	[illegible]
Cuming											38 53		[illegible]
Cass			5 84		19 72		149 73		98 89		2,015 88		[illegible]
Dixon											68 01		[illegible]
Dakota											388 01	2 09	[illegible]
Douglas	6 20	4 60	22 94	3 06	15 76	7 24	68 92	3 08	673 83	7 49	3,256 28	3 56	[illegible]
Dodge			1 [illegible]		4 18		4 43		18 63		388 55		[illegible]
Gage					92		1 25		17 44		26 16		[illegible]
Johnson					12		1 25		7 90		233 56		[illegible]
Lancaster									5 20		112 40		[illegible]
Nemaha			7 24	2 97	12 08	3 81	26 95	9 66	76 53	10 85	1,761 55	43 20	[illegible]
Otoe			19 41	8 73	31 97	8 78	25 32	8 80	70 75	14 15	2,847 45	60 19	[illegible]
Platte			18 69		20 73		44 83		40 30		396 00		[illegible]
Pawnee									3 85		282 80		[illegible]
Richardson	13 70		47		8 36		4 83		19 96		1,390 92		[illegible]
Sarpy			72		06		95		431 66		948 40	10 00	[illegible]
Seward											833 66	1 94	[illegible]
Washington			7 84	3 67	13 20	4 90	16 88	4 44	34 48	5 57	861 79	15 78	[illegible]
													$18,493 48

STATEMENT "E."

Showing the amount of General Fund due the Territory from the several Counties.

Counties.	1859. Prin.	1860. Prin.	1861. Prin.	1862. Prin.	1863. Prin.	1864. Prin.	1865. Prin.	
Burt			63 71	21 53	29 52	209 88	109 14	433 88
Cedar	23 13		17 82		1 44		66 63	108 02
Cuming					1 91	1 05	43 14	46 11
Cass		42 26	3 00	23 44			1259 14	1068 84
Dixon			40 58	1 30	42 64	119 02	111 44	307 98
Dakota			247 25	132 48	88 27	46 10	49 12	563 51
Douglas			421 95	352 51	586 61	977 42	1244 23	3583 72
Dodge		4 26	13 47	17 95	25 42	78 61	287 15	372 86
Gage			63 95	71 61	43 77	24 06	445 46	648 86
Johnson			13 41	44 10		76 87	88 10	322 48
Lancaster						9 47	107 63	117 04
Nemeha						195 84	1736 56	1924 40
Otoe			575 58	510 20	597 29	902 42	1479 06	4064 56
Platte	76 84					42 02	194 72	309 58
Pawnee		7 11	34 71	28 47		117 99	90 20	278 88
Richardson		69 22	242 80	271 29	219 56	406 35	535 55	1744 77
Sarpy	228 20		72 38	80 73	71 52	60 15	198 37	709 35
Seward							13 27	13 27
Washington	276 79		172 43	25 47	18 61	78 97	330 40	902 67
Jones						17 00	55 38	72 38
	606 96	98 62	1963 05	1877 17	1720 55	3851 35	7343 66	16668 54

STATEMENT "E"—Continued.

Showing the amount due the Territory from the Counties on Account of Sinking Fund.

Counties.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	
Burt		63 71	36 30	18 86	81 77	61 47	262 11
Cedar		32 10	8 93	1 91			41 94
Cuming				1 27	37	26 28	27 92
Cass						604 71	604 71
Dixon		28 45	1 22	7 97	44 99	68 48	150 97
Dakota		231 85	91 61	49 99	18 49	28 91	420 24
Douglas		379 66	255 55	378 75	384 22	755 83	2149 02
Dodge		20 62	19 13	17 03	30 45	139 52	226 73
Gagge		45 58	46 41	29 14		147 08	268 21
Jonnson		70 06	85 45	38 89	38 39	91 78	328 98
Lancaster					60 13	59 54	119 67
Nemaha		198 05	66 35	89 21	74 21	814 18	1149 00
Otoe		659 17	293 49	400 72	368 44	902 95	2624 77
Platte		36 71			25 47	119 58	191 76
Pawnee		31 11	14 53		46 84	49 45	141 93
Richardson		145 12	151 87	141 78	164 84	395 65	999 04
Sarpy		56 36	84 33	27 87	41 55	84 21	264 32
Seward						7 40	7 40
Washington		227 55	33 87	14 06	33 84		302 34
Jones					6 88	51 99	58 82
		2135 04	1151 73	1207 98	1430 93	4509 06	10314 90